THE SECRETS OF MORMONISM.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. SALT LAKE CITY, October, 1866.

It is a fast to be looked upon with astonishment, and one most certainly deserving especial consideration, that the most perfect union of Courch and State, together with the most despotic G wernment to be found in the world, is that under which 40,000 inhabitants of the United States are now oppressed. Residing in a Territory important from fact that through it all central communication Detween the Atlantic and Pacific S ates must find way, they are bound down by an organized sysbem, the avowed object of which is the utter overthrew of the present political, religious, moral and social institutions of this age, and the sub-ritution in their stead of the tenets of a society whose doc-Brines embrace not only the most objectionable Seatures which are to be found in the social and polllical relations of mankind in the early ages, but also those principles which more peculiarly attract the imagination of the ignorant and deprayed of the present day.

The Territory of Utah is nominally governed by the laws of the United States, together with those passed by its Legislature, and it is generally supposed that there laws are enforced by officers appointed by the United States Government. Such, bowever, cannot be the case as long as the Church of Letter Day Saints exists with its present organizabon. The leading article of fai h or belief in the Mormon creed, is that of direct revelation from Heaven. This doctrine was at first applied in a general sense, and any one firm in the faith, and who stord high in the Church, received visions and peveiations. But this soon became troublesome, the reverations often clashed with each other and led to many annoyances, and the power of receiving revelations was therefore confined exclusively to the Presidency, in whom the supreme authority of the Cherch rests. This Presidency consists of the President and his two counselors; the First President is, however, sole monarch, for his assessore, though they may remonstrate, have no power of resisting his decrees. Next in an hority in the Church stands the Apostone College, which is composed of twelve Apostles, who form a kind of Ecclesiastical Senate, but the majori v of them are generally on missions taking charge of the different branches of the Church in other parts of world. After these come the High Prests, who, together with the Elders, constitute the body porce of the Church, whose duty it is to carry out and coforce its decrees and regulations. These High Priests and Elders are divided into societies, called Quorums of Seventies. Every quorum preserves on its records a complete genealogy of each of its members.

Among the dignitaries of the Church the arch stands eminent, as he has the power of pronouncing benedictions upon individuals, which benedict one, sold for a certain sum, are supposed to act as a sort of charm upon their recipient. He holds his office for life; all other stations are filled with candidates nominated by the Presidency and elected annually in Convention by the body of the Church. The Bishops are also conspicuous and important officers, sor it is their duty to collect the tithing, to inspect once a week every family in their ward or district, and to examine strictly into their temporal and spiritual affairs. In order to do this more thoroughly, each Bishop has his two Counsellors, who assist him in the busicess. The Bishop also adjudicates and settles all difficulties occurring between persons residing in his ward, though from his decision an appeal can be made to the high council. This is a tribunal composed of fifteen man selected from among the high priests, twelve of whom sit as jurors and hear the testimony of witnesses in the case, and then by voting make a decision-a majority on one side or the other deciding the question; the remaining three as Judges ren dering judgment as to the costs or punishment. From this Court the only appeal is to the Presidency. A Mormon makes himselt liable to the penalty of excommunication from the Church if he takes a suit before a civil court for settlement, unless it is by the consent of the High Council; so that his temporal as well as spiritual difficulties are settled by the Church. This Church Government is intimately connected with the Territorial Government, for the First President, Brigham Young, is Governor of the Territory. His first counselor, He ber C. Kimball, is Lieutenant-Governor, or Presi dent of the Territorial Council; and his second counselor, Jedediah M. Grant, is Speaker of the House of Representatives. All the Members of the Legislature are also appointed by Brigham, and, of course, are dignitaries in the Church. As he receives revelations direct from Heaven upon this subject, he, of course, will best know whom to nominste as legislators, and to his ticket there is never an opposing voice. As the law on the subject of elections requires that each person, before voting, shall register his name and number his ballot with the number opposite his name, if he dared to vote against the regular ticket he must suffer the consequences.

The power of B igham in temporal affairs is even carried into the civil courts, for no juror dare sit in the jury-box without his consent, and he of course takes care who he allows to occupy such a pos tion. This interference in the judicial affairs of the Territory completely counteracts any efforts which the United States Judges may make to enforce the laws er to administer justice.

Brigham Young is enabled by this organization of the Church to become intimately acquainted with even the most private concerns of each and every one of his followers, and thus to hold them completely in his power. For instance, if a family be come desatisfied with Mormonism, the Bishop in whose ward they reside, soon discovers it, either by his domici lary visits to the house or by questioning their friends and neighbors; the fact is then reported to headquarters and measures are taken to prevent their departure. This in a degree accounts for the success with which the rulers have held the people in bondage. The want of confidence in each other restrains disaffected persons from communicating thoughts on the subject to any one, and a anion among them which might be the means of overthrowing the present system is thus prevented. Persons, on the contrary, who intend apostatizing generally become more zealous in the faith in order to avoid suspicion.

The means made use of to prevent the departure of apostates who might give true information in regard to matters and things here are sufficiently set forth in the following examples:

Within the past year an old man named Davenport, who, I think, emigrated here from lows, made his preparations to leave the Territory. Just as he get ready to start he was called upon with a heavy bill of taxes not then due, but for the next two years in advance. This he was of course obliged to pay, for otherwise he would have been sued and all his property taken from him. He faulty succeeded

in starting, but had made but a day's journey when his teams were stolen from him, and he was forced to return.

In the Fall of 1865 there arrived here among the Mermon converts a party from Texas. One Winter, however, satisfied them with Mormonism, and last Spring they determined to return. Before st rting they called for and settled all claims which were presented against them; one of them I ving in Grantsville baying to pay taxes for a school house which was to be built. Unfortunately, a young man of the party had during the Winter married a Mormon girl, and she naturally was auxious to fiee with her bushand from Pandem nium; but proceedings like these cannot be sanctioned here. According y, soon after they started a poose was sent after them and brought back the wrole party with but two exceptions. The young man was then fined \$266 for taking his wife with him against the will of her father. Another of the party was sued for a debt of \$5; he, however, showed a receipt for the same, whereupon they made him pay \$12 costs for bringing him back. Upon similar pretenses the whole outfit of the party was seized, thus precent ing them from leaving the Territory.

These judicial proceedings may be considered justifiable when we find the following clause in a law of the Territory (see Revised Laws of Utah,

page 260, sec. 1:)

"And ro laws nor parts of laws shall be read, argued, cited or adopted in any court during any trial, except these enacted by the Governor and Lexislative Assembly of this Territory, and those passed by the Congress of the United States when approache; and no report, decision, or drings of any court shall be read, argued, cited or adopted as precedent in any other trial."

Again, in a law defining the duties of Judges, it is declared that they must judge upon the merits of the case alone. Of course, in the above-mentioned instance the men were wrong in attempting to leave Zion, and therefore ought to pay heavy fines and

preparations to get away, sold half of his property for four hundred dollars. The Church, knowing his intentions, immediately seized and confiscated the remaining half for taxes. They then persuaded an intimate friend of his to borrow the remainder of the money, of which he succeded in obtaining some three hundred dollars, by stating that he wished it but for a few days, and giving some suitable tenson for asking it. When the time had elapsed and Phillips asked for the money, he was told that Brigham had taken possession of it and and refused to return it, if it was to be taken out of

You will find the following paragraphs in a discourse delivered by Brigham Young December 5, 1853, (see vol. 1 of the Journal of Discourses published by the Church, page 340), indicative of his ideas and principles on this subject. In speaking of the fact that persons who had lent large sums of money to Elders of the Church had complained because it was not returned to them, he says:

"If an Elder has borrowed from you, and you find "If an Elder has borrowed from you, and you had
he is going to apostance then you may tighten the
screws upon him, but if he is willing to preach the
goopel without puree or scrip, it is none of your busness what he does with the money he has borrowed from
you. "Ard if the Lord wants it to use, let it go, and it
is none of your business what he does with it." 'And
'if you murmur against that Elder, it will prove your
'downsteen. The money was not yours but the Lord
the state of t Almighty put it into your hands to see what you would do with it.

This is consolation to all who have lent money to Mormons.

REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS FROM GEN. WASH-INGTON, COL. PICKERING, BENEDICT ARNOLD-EXECUTION OF MAJ. ANDRE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Having occasion to visit the Village of Ovid, Seneca County, N. Y., during a meeting of the Trustees of the New-York State Agricultural College, I was invited by the Hon Arad Joy of that place to examine a large lot of original Revolutionary docu-ments which he has been collecting during a pariod of thirty years, and I am permitted to copy some of the papers for publication.

The documents were arranged as follows:

First: Fourteen manuscript books, large foolscap size, averaging three hundred pages each, containing

opies of three thousand one hundred and eleven letters addressed to all of the leading officers of the Amer ican and French armies between Aug. 7, 1780, and Second: More than two thousand original letters

from officers, the answers to which are contained it the above books, thus affording the correspondence from both sides. There are about seventy letters from Washington, more than one hundred from Hamilton, a dozen from Lafavette, a few from Arnold and I know not how many from other officers. To complete the be to give the names of the prominent men of the Revolution. None of these letters have ever been copied or published.

Third: Fitteen or twenty Orderly books, containing the daily occurrences of the war. Fourth : Private journals of soldiers serving in the

Fifth: Large number of pay and muster rolls. buth : What the Germans would call an unmass of account books.

Lastly: Continental morey I shall begin with a letter from B. Arnold, dated one

month before the capture of Major André:

"HEADQUARTERS, ROBINSON'S HOUSE, "WEST POINT, Aug. 23 1780,

"Headquarters, Robisson's House, "West Point, Aug. 23 1780."

"Dear Sin: I wrote you on the 10th inst. a letter of requisition for necessaries wanted in the Quartermaster General's Department at West Point and its vicinity, cepy of which I do now inclose, tegether with copy of a letter of yesterday's date, and estimate from McCarthy, D. Q. M. General at this post. From this you'll find that many thir ge are wanted here, in a short time, for securing the old and constructing new barracks and buildings to cover the troops against the inclemencies of the fast approaching Winter.

"Much remains to be done here, for all which the tools and materials are still to be collected; and as the reason is aheady far advanced, every exertion will be necessary in the persons to be employed in this business. Let me, therefore, beg you that everything within your power and immediate direction may be furnished to caable me to have the proper measures taken here.

I am informed in a letter of the 21st from the Enpireer, that the middle part of the chain across the flurgen at these posts is sinking and in a dancer.

pineer, that the middle part of the chain across the fluxeon at these posts, is sinking and in a dangeron; situation, on account of the logs which it has hitherto floated on being water-scaken; that unless this be speedly remedied it will be out of our power to raise it but with great six passes of time and traville, the results of the state of the second of the s but with great expense of time and trouble; that new uber cannot be hauled for want of teans of which we have not half sufficient for the daily necessities of

garrison.
'I have made frequent applications to Gen. Greene and Coi May for teams and received for answer that the public has horses sufficient for our service, but not

an) wagons, carls, or harness.

'I wish, therefore, Sir, that the harness mentioned in my letter of the 16th, may without fallers be sent up, and as many wagous or carts as you have it in your

and as many wagons or cause as you have it in a power to furnish.

"I should think it most expedient for the service if a number of yoke of oxen were employed at this post instead of horses. The laber to be performed by them is very heavy and the roads exceedingly rough and up hill, to which oxen are, in my opinion, least adapted Added to this the difference in consumption of forage between horses and oxen, is at least as two to one in favor of the latter, an object of great importance in a garrison so illy supplied.

"Your ob't and very humble servit."

"Your ob't and very humble servit."

"A a RNOLD.

"P. S.—There is not one quire of paper or one article of stationery at this post or in the Department. B. S. "Col. Pickersing, Quartermater-General."

"GLS ARNOLD—Sir: I last week received your letter of the 16th, and this day yours of the 23d inst. demanding a variety of stores for West Point and its dependencies, which you suppose I am enabled to supply immediately; but I am unhappy to inform you that I have not yet received one farthing of money for any purpose whatever, nor can get any, there being note in the trea-ury. The not in my power, therefore, at present, to procure a single article; and if the articles you want are not to be found in the Q. M. G. s magazines I sm ignorant of, not having yet received any returns; though Gen. Greece is doubtless preparing them, agreeaby to a resolution of Congress for that perpose. COL. PICKERING'S REPLY.

ing them, agreeably to a resolution of that purpose.

"Congress have, indeed, at my request, enabled me to issue certificates in a form which I trust will be more agreeable to the people than those heretofore given, but I was favored with the resolution not till last Saturday, and the certificates are now to be writted.

It is proper I should inform you that I have so yet no command of the store belonging to the Q M. G department, the orders of Gen. G cone for thier de livery not having been yet transmitted to his deputies; and until such delivery all issues must be made by the

and until such delivery all issues must be described former efficients.

I am pleased with your hint relative to ex-teams for the rervice at West Point. They are obviously the best adapted to the work necessity to be done there; and if to be procured, the wagons and harness you so pressingly demand may for the present be dispensed with.

"You shall hear from me again as soon as I get to be adquarters, which shall be when I can obtain money enough to d tray the expenses of my journey.

"I am, bit, respectfully your most abedient servant, and "Tim, Pickering, Q M G."

"Westlington to Col. Pickering,

There is a 'etter from Washington to Col. Pickering, urging him to hasten to headquarters, dated Sept. 15, 1780, before the memorable journey to Hartford.

MAJOR ANDRE.

In a letter to the Board of War, dated "Camp, Sept.

In a letter to the Board of War, dated "Camp, Sept. 29, 1780. Col. Pickering writes:

"I have just received yours of the 22d inst., relative to the busses purchased by the States, par icularly the ein Priladelptis. I waited only for the General's return to take the measure you propose. He arrived but last evening, and has been wholly taken up with Andrew affair, to morrow lexpect to obtain his determination with which I will acquaint you."

One of the Orderly Books contains the following:

"Treason of the blackest due was yesterday discovered. General Arnold, who commanded at West Point, lost to every acquiment of honor, of private and public obligation, was about to cell zer up that important post into the hands of the enemy. Such an event must have given the American cause a deadly wound. Happily the treason has been timely discovered to prevent the fatal misfortune."

Further on is given the proceedings of the Court

Further on is given the proceedings of the Court

Martia', in which they report:

"That Major André, Adjutant-General to the British
Army ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy,
and that, agreeable to the law and usages of nations,

and that, agreeable to the law and usages of nations, it is their opinion he cught to suffer death.

"The Commander in-Chief directs the execution of the above sentence, in the usual way, this afternoon, at 5 o clock precisely."

After Orders—The execution of Major André is

postponed till to morrow."

**Evening Orders—Major André is to be executed to morrow at 12 o'clock precisely. A battalion of 80 file from each wing to attend." I have often heard my grandfather say that he was

one of the guards on the occasion of André's execution, but I did not tell the Englishmen that, who stood with me looking at André's monument in Westminster Abbey, London. GENERAL WASHINGTON.

"New-Wishson, Jan. 25, 1781.
"Sir: My borses. I am told, have not had a mouthful of lorg or short forage for three days; they have eaten up their mangers and are now (hough wanted for immediate use) scarcely able to stand.
"I should be glad to know if there is any prospect collector them. of relief for them.
"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"Col Pickening, Quartermaster General."
This letter, which was written and signed by Gen. Washington, bears the following filing:

Is there any prospect of relief (Answered.)

The answer to this was as follows:

The answer to this was as follows:

"Newscrott Jan. 25, 1781.

"Size: I wrote last evening to Mr. Humphreys, and gave him an account of my expectations respecting forage. The uncommon badness of the roads (either very rengh or very miry), has prevented the farmers bringing in the forage the Justices of Ulster and Orange agreed to turnish, and have, in fact, assessed.

"The present snow will emble them to come in. For instant relief to your Excellency's horses I directed.

Mr. Roberts to come up this morning with his team and take all the public forage at my quarters, as I could subsist my own horses on my private hay, purchased with hard money fer my cow, till another supply of public forage could be obtained.

these I have taken to procure forage, unless money can these I have taken to procure forage, unless money can be obtained to purchase or a military force sent to sieze all the forage within reach. The latter is not eligible, and the fermer is unattainable to any considerable amount. Yet I will apply part of the pitance of money in my hands to procure a snall supply of forage for your Excellency till it is known whether the assessment of the Justices will be duly levied. If it is not the military alone can give relief. "I am. &c., "T. PICKERING, Q. M. G. "Gen. Wannington, &c."

"GEN WASHINGTON, &c." To Col. Pickering's letter Gen. Washington replied in his own handwriting the same day, as follows:

in his own handwriting the same day, as follows:

"New Windson, Jan. 25, 1781.

"Dear Sir: Yours of this date is before me. When I wrote to Col. Lutterioh I had no knowledge of your letter to Humpbrey on the secre of forage.

"That which Roberts may get will, it is to be hoped, serve till the farmers (enabled by the snow) can bring in more. At any rate, I cannot avail myself of your private steek.

private stock.

"I shall be obliged to you for sending me by So'clock." to-morrow a sleigh pair of horses and driver, to go as far as Smith's Tavern, in the Clove (twelve miles), from whence it will return, as I have directed Mr. Therbing [1] (with the light horse) to have a relief at that place. Take to notice that the sleigh is designed

that place. Take to notice that the seeigh is designed for my use.

1 am, dear Sir, your olds, servit, "GZO, WASHINGTON."

P. S.—Col. Popkins writes me that the cetschment is marched, but that the tents, intrenchment tools, axes &c., are waiting for horses. A roomy sleigh would suit me best."

Arother letter shows Washington's thoughtfulness in reference to Mrs. Wa hington's comfort, and his minute attention to everything connected with the

NEW WINDSOR, June 24, '81, "Dear Size: One of my own horses which I sent from one pt to be wintered, tegether with the horses which usually carried my canteens and portmanteaux, I am informed, are dead.

"There losses will occasion a call upon you for four, informed, are dead.

"The elected will occasion a call upon you for four which I should be gad to receive as soon as con

'If there is a run ber to choose out of, two may be

If there is a ring ber to cooke out of, two may be natural pacers (horses or mares) the carteens going salier on them. One of the other two is only to go the length of Philadelphia with Mrs. Washington—one of whose cartiage-horses is, I fear, too is me to perform the jurney. To surply his place, a bay—tolerably likely—and used to crawing, would be preferred.

'If I could get the horse to day so as to enable Mrs. Washington to leave this in the morning, I could wait a lew days for the others.

a lew doys for the others.
"I sm. Sir, your most obedient servant.
"GEO WASHINGTON.
"Col. Prokering, Q. M. General." This letter is indersed:

No 250. GENERAL WASHINGTON. June 24, 1781. Received and answered 14th.

The copy of the answer is not contained in the book of letters, but from the following to Major Cogswell it is evident that the matter was attended to imme-

"NEWBURGH, June 24, 1781. "Msjor Cooswell - Sir: As the artillery destined for the present service of the brigade is to go down to Peckrkill by water, and the Commander-in-Chief has made an unexpected demand for his whole train of wagon-horses, you must of consequence take some or all of the horses destined for that artillery to remove the General's wagons; they may afterward be attached to the artillery. to the artillery. "I am, Str. your cho't server!". I Ple RERING. Q. M. G."

I took from the packages other letters, intending to copy them, but the length of this article warns me to

postpone them for another occasion.

As these papers contain a vast amount of proof of Revolutionary service, they are carefully preserved; but it is to be hoped that they will eventually fall into the hands of Government or of some Historical Soelety, where they can be kept together for the use of

the future historian.

Very respectfully yours,

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLCS.
Tusnay, March 3—Fresident Part in the Chair.
The Secretary, Judge Matos, read several papers translated from fereign papers; one of which states that the Emperor of France has introduced the breeding of ostriches, which appears likely to be successful.

Seam Culture.—The Highland Agricultural Society seem to think that steam culture of the earth will yet become universal. Boydell's steam traction-engine become universal. Boydell's steam traction-engine piow is an improvement upon several previous inventions and is likely to be successful. Many attempts have been made to propel plows during the last hundred years. In 1800 James Usber patented a rotary digger, something like that perfected by Gibbs and Mapes. Boydell's pian is a traveling engine on a movable railway, drawing plows.

A Great Crop.—It is stated that 70 times of green Itaina Rye Grass have been cut upon one sore in a single season in France.

Mixing Wheat.—Sowing several varieties of wheat together is highly recommended in France, where it has been proved that the croduct is largely increased. Air as a Fertilizer.—All fresh earth attracts fertility from the air, so that it is thought crops can be grown by fertility from the air alone, if the earth is sufficiently

by fertility from the air alone, if the earth is sufficiently stirred.

Early Planing.—A correspondent at Skaneatelee

says that some farmers commenced plowing during the

warm weather in February.

A Safety Lamp.—Mr. Newell of Boston exhibited one of his safety lamps, made upon the principle of Sir Humphrey Davy's invention, by which a camphene lamp can be filled while the lamp is burning. He gave a very lucid explanation of the cause of accidents with camphene and burning fluid, and their composition. Comphene is rectified spirits turpentine, and burning-fluid, which is the article in most common use, is made of one part camphene mixed with four parts of alcohol of over thiety per cent proof. This is very inflammaof the part campbene mixed with four parts of alsohol
of over ninety per cent proof. This is very inflammable, and a vapor which arises from it, when heated, is
quite explosive; but all canger of accidents is avoided
by using wire gauze electrotyped with silver to prevent corresion, to inclose the wick, and also in the
openings of the filling oan.

Dr. Jackson the celebrated chemist of Boston, was

present and fully corroborated the strength of the patentee. He considers the safety can quite as important or more so, than the lump. He said he had tried to blow the fiame through the wire gauze without being able to accomplish it, and Mr. Newell poured the fluid from the can into the fire to show that there was

no danger of its ignifing.

Considerable discussion arose between Prof. Marks,
Dr Jacasos and others, and he conclusion arrived at
appeared to be that the improvement is a valuable one,

both for city and country.

Hot Beds - Judge Mattes says one of the necessities of bet-bed cultivation is ventilation.

Prof. Marks thought the advantage of hot-beds was Prof. Marks thought the advantage of bot bees was not erfficiently understood, and the advantage of having them reacy early was very important. The man are must be very carefully mixed under cover and brought to an exact state of fermentation. If it is desired to have the heat last a long time, some other ingredient beside horse manure must be used, such as leaves or spent tow. The glass must be raised to let off moisture very carefully, and if the bed is well made the plants vegetate in very cold weather. My seeds are now sprouting. The lower edge of each equare of glass should be cut rounding. The egg plant requires a much higher degree of heat than any other plant. The ordinary construction of hot beds in England is by fire heat. Here, where we depend upon fermentation, the great secret of hot-bed success is in mixing the materials. Coid Frames.—The pran of starting plants in the fall in the earth, and setting them in cold frames, is much preferred to hot beds by market gardeners. The plan is a very simple one. The beds are merely covered with wooden shutters, and the great object is to prevent thawing, not freezing. The beds must be occasionally aired, and in the Spring, when allowed to thaw out, they must not be allowed to freeze again. The frames I have in use now were built ten years ago. The earth is carefully prepared before setting in the plants, and only slightly above the common level. I get plants much earlier than by hot-beds, and plants sell four or five times the price of hot-bed plants for transplanting.

Lima Beans may be very advantageously hastened

Use of Nods.—Sods are almost indispensable in the composition of bot-teeds.

Lona Bears may be very advantageously hastened by providing sode in Autumn in the cellar, in boxes, which should be cut in squares of two inches, in each one of which plant a bean and set the box near the cellar window and let them sprout till the weather is warm erough to put them out, which is done by litting the little equares and planting them, and the vince should rever be allowed to run upon long poles—5; for the long conorth.

feet is long enough.

Boxes to cover hills should be made bevel-shaped,
six inches wide ten inches across the top, and twelve

inches whose ten inches across the top, and there's inches across the bottom.

Clump Root in Cabbage, and finger and toes in turnips, will always be produced by the use of long manure, or raw blood. Clump root may be prevented in part by splitting the stalk with a dirk shaped knife.

Judge Mrios said that it is stated in Scotland that Swedish turnips are hybrids of rape and common turnips.

turnip.

Mr. Benges of Long Island said that cabbages never should be planted two years in succession upon the same soil. In this several other gentlemen agree. At Same cont. In this several other gendenic agree. See grown year since year successfully. Onions grow best on the same ground as successive crops, but generally no crop does as well a second year upon the same ground, except in

as well a second year upon the same ground, except in particular locations.

One of the questions to be discussed at the meeting next Tuesday is the planting and growing forest trees. Members are requested to bring seeds for exchange. Some seeds of Sorghum were distributed to-day, and Dr. Jackson stated that the sirup of this new sugar plant, properly refined, and mixed with a very small percentage of honey, is equally delicious as honey from the hive.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Board of Education held a regular meeting on Wedresday night, Andrew H. Green, eq., Precident,

in the chair.

An application from the school officers of the Sixth Werd for authority to erect a new primary school house in the Sixth Ward was referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses. Similar applications from the Eleventhth Ward, from the Fourth Ward, and from the Twentieth Ward, were referred to the same Committee. same Committee.

The nomination of S. N. Lecomte, Charles W.

The nomination of S. N. Lecomte, Charles W. Freser, and S. M. Bogert, as Trustees of the Inird Ward, and Thomas Arrowsmith, jr. as Inapecter of the same Ward, were referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Several communications were received and referred to appropriate Committees. A number of resolutions were then presented, directing the President and Clerk to sign sundry small bills, upon which a long discussion resented relative to the sowers of the President and some length, declaring that he had at all times since ocsome length, declaring that he had at all times since oc-cupying the position of President of the Board, done in all respects what he conceived to be right and accord-ing to his duty, as laid down in the statutes, that he had at all times conformed to the direction of the Board, and had by that means been compelled to sign bills with extreme reluctance. In conclusion, he gave several specimens of bills which had been presented to him for signature, which he had refused to sign. One of these was a bill unauthenticated by the Clerk of the Board; other hills for various articles of fancy work furnished to the various schools in the city, amounting

Reard; other lills for various articles of fancy work furnished to the various schools in the city, amounting to several hundred dollars, all of which were entirely unauthorized by any statute, rule or regulation.

Commissioners Denike, Brooken, Waterstray, Williams, Smith, Monterth, Netlson, Sinclair and others took part in the discussion.

Resolutions were subsequently passed authorizing the payment of various small amounts from \$1 to \$100, instructing the Committee on new school-houses to inquire into the feasibility of discontinuing colored schools in Thomas, Laurens, and Mulberry streets, and to convert the school house on Grand street into a o convert the school house on Grand street into

to convert the school house on Grand street into a colored school, and to improve and enlarge the school-house in Wooster street.

Br. WATERBURY offered a resolution that a Special Committee of Five be appointed to proceed to Albany and attend to any bill or bills before the Legislature having for its object any change in the School Law of the city. Mr. Hooran opposed the appointment of a Commit-

tee, and though that the legislators knew what lass were required without the dictation of any Committee.

Mr. Nairson thought that any information required from Albany could be obtained by writing. Despite the opposition, the resolution was adopted.

In a moment after, a Commissioner offered a resolution of the commissioner offered a resolution that \$500 be appropriated to pay the expenses of

the Committee.

Mr. WATERBURY moved that the resolution be lab. on the table, which was done.

A resolution authorizing the exchange of educational reports &c., with similar bedies throughout the Union, for the purpose of forming a libeary of data. ti cal reports &cc. with similar bodies throughout the Union, for the purpose of forming a library of docu-nects and works on education, was adopted. The Special Committee on the Free Academy for

Females was announced as follows: Mesers, Benedict' Williams, Waterbury, Nelson and Esgar.

The President also announced as the Special Committee on Vagrant Children, Mesers, Benedict, Hooper,

Tweed, Boses and Farley.

Also, as a Committee to give attention to the School bill at Albany: Mesers, Waterbury, Roche, Bosse, Thibill and Lydecker.

A reschulon was adopted calling on the Controller for \$30,000.

for \$90,000.

The Finance Committee was called up, when by a sudden exhibition of the locomotive powers of several the Board was left without a quorum.

members, the Board was left without a quorum. COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. The weekly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, but no business of special importance was transacted.

WERKLY STATEMENT.

Number of emigrants arrived to Feb. 25, 1857.

Number of emigrants arrived since, to March 4.

.. +21.200 11-1 3% 06

We were on Wednesday enabled to obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Commission, and subjoin a synopsis.

eynopsis.

Annual Report — To the Legislature of the State of New York. The Commissioners of Fraggation respectfully present their dismoul Report for the year ending distribe comber, 1856.

The year 1856 was one of great anxiety and constantly apprehended difficulty to the Commissioners of Emigration. The student falling of of the usual income of the Commissioners, during the preceding year, as stated in the Annual Report for 1856, and other communications to the Legislature during its last ression, and the continuance of the same rate of emigration and income from communication during 1856, had left the Commission embarrased with debt and straightened in its limited in the continuance of the same rate of emigration and income from communication during 1856, had left the Commission embarrased with debt and straightened in its limited in the continuance of the same rate of emigration of the continuance of the same and the city of New-York, would require the most ample means. Under any circumstances, it was necessary to keep up the Marine Hospital and Quarantine establishment in the most efficient manner. The adjournment of the Legislature without granting that pecuniary aid which the Commissioners had it not been for the peculiar circumstances of the adjournment of the distribution of the continued grantine of the substituted any protein of payment to the two and countries of the State of debts parky due to them. The continued grantine of other debts on their limited and diminished funds.

The sumber of alien emigrants who arrived at this port, and

and the continued pressure of other defits on their infinite and diminished funds.

The number of silen emigrants who arrived at this port, and for whom commutation was paid, or special bonds demanded in 1856, was 142,342, a larger number by e, 193 than in 1855, but, like that year, less than haft the average of pre-eding years, and lift is more than two fifths of the emigration of 1854.

As in 1855, so in 1856, the emigration of 1854.

As in 1855, so in 1856, the decrease was not limited to this pert, but was several throughout the ports of this continent, in cluding those of British America. If must result from some stream, and perhaps not temporary causes. One of the causes mentioned in the Annual Report was doubtless among those though not the only or, nor perhaps the most powerful. It is the alterty effect of the late laws on both sides of the Atlantic, regulating the passenger business on the occasional garding

was 5,168.

There has been some increase during the month of January, 1857, but there appears no reason to apprehend any increase during the present Winter approaching the number of former

during the present Winter approaches the Marine Hospital at Custantine, affected with contagions or infectious diseases, was also much below the average of former years, and one-third less than in 1855—beins 1.046 against 2.02 in 1875, but this diministion, as compared with 185 and some prior years, arose mainly from the decrease of lighter and more ordinary infectious maladies, while the wards devoted to the more serious diseases of yellow tever and small-pox were numually full. This circumstance, added to the expenses of the Marine Hospital during the Summer, and to the care and duties as well of the Combission to whom the duty of keeping up this establishment is

responsibility.

The number of persons arriving in infected vessels, and, though not requiring hospital treatment, yet temporarily detained in Quarantine and provided for, was much larger than

ishal.

The Statistics of Emigration into this port, and the relief aforded to aliens under the operations of this Commission,

mber of Sick sent from Office to New York Hospital during the year 1855, index of Sick sent from office to St. Vincent's Hospital. Total cases from office...

Number of Lunaile Emigrants in City Asylum on let January, 1836...

Number admitted during the year...

Of which there left the Asylum, viz

Number died...

Number of Lunaile Emigrants in City Asylum
on let January, 1836 chargeable to the Comon let January, 1855, chargeable to the

Total number sent back to Europe..... Number forwarded to various places inland by the Commission... Number temporarily relieved in this city wita

Number temporarily relieved in this city with money.

Number supplied temporarily with board and lodging.

Number of out-door poor in the city buried at the expense of the Commission.

Number of females provided with situations at the intelligence office and labor exchange.

Number of makes provided with situations at the intelligence office and labor exchange. Total number provided with employment at this office..... Whole number relieved, forwarded and pro-vided with employment from city institu-

tions.

Number relieved and forwarded in and from the exeral counties of the State, chargeable to Grand total relieved, forwarded and provi 524 566

Total number of days in both institutions .. Amount of moneys received at office in reply thereto....

thereto.

Amount of moneys received at office of Irish Enderant Society, from friends of recently a rived emigrants, and applied to the forwarding of emigrants chargeable to the Commission.

warding of emigrants chargeable to the
Commission. 1,221 in
The Marme Hoppital and Quarantine Establishment of
States Island.—Since 1849 the Progritus on the Quarantine
grounds at States Island have been devoted exclusively to the
protection of the cities of New York and Brooklya and the
vicinity from pertilential disease, being set apart by taw for the
reception of infectious cases. These are either directly from
shipboard, earl by the Health Officer of the Port, or those sent
from the cities under the authority of their Boards of Health.
A large majority of those treated for some diseases at the Marine
Hospital, are aliens who have paid commutation and are under
the citage of the Commissioners, most of whom are sent from
the city in consequence of infectious diseases either recumifrom abroad or contracted on shipboard, but not manifested
until after landing. The arrangements of this Commission at the
city have in former years thus proved an efficient aid to check
pestilential and infectious diseases which often of necessity
escaped the most careful inspection of the Health Officer and
his Deputies.

During the last year the number of natives of the United deputies.

During the last year the number of natives of the United States received under the health laws, chiefly from supposed, was 210 cut of 1.848 under hospital treatment during the year. In addition to this number, which includes only those actually laboring under disease, it becomes the duty of the Commissioners to provide for the reception and care of the persons arriving to infected vesses, and though not manifesting symptoms of disease, yet shought proper to be temporarily detained by the Health Officer, under the authority vested in him for the protection of the puolic health.

The prevalence of small-pox early in the Spring in emigrant vesses compelled the exercise of this power to a large extent, so that at times the persons in quarantine, including hospital patients, have a population of sear 1,600 at a time.

The access of yellow fever in July August and September again occasioned the exercise of this salutary power to a large extent.

The secret of yellow fever in July. August and September, again occasioned the exercise of this salutary power to a large extent. The whole number of hospital patients at Quarantine, as before remarked, was less in 1856 than in former years, being 1648, but the report and tables of the Physician in Chief, show that the decrease was in the lighter massion of an infectious character, and that white in the City of New York and its vicinity recent emigrants were remarkably free from infectious disease, the arrivals from sea brought numerous cases of pestilence in their most dreaded form, small pox to an annual extent in the earlier part of the year, and years of pestilence in the earlier part of the year, and years of the Hospital and those employed on or near the vessels. Dr. Walser, the Amirant Physician, was selved within but happly recovered. The interior spread along the shores of the harbor, but through the vigilance and decision of the Health Officer, Dr. R. H. Then pace, it was happing prevented from reaching the city.

The Commissioners have pleasure in testifying in the fidelity and ability of Dr. Harris, the Physician in Office, through this trying period, as well as at other times. Of the 177 disce of yellow fever, many of them received in a higher of despects state from shipboard. 58 were fatal, which gives a ratio of received the new of the proportion of former years and meet more acceptable than the average above by the received of this discase in former years which have been requisitly kept in the Marina Hospital at Quarantine.

The Commissioners, on the request and recommendation of Dr. Harris, added to the medical force such temperary aid as to Dr. Harris, added to the medical force such temperary aid as to thought necessary. They also acknowledge with a restricted the traces and the decimal afforded to them by Dr. J. W. Francis, whose long experience and special study of this occurre of our port in former years gave given value and weight to his course.

Received during the year Lyon Whole number under Hospital treatment during 1851. 1.546
Of whom were discharged cuted 1.066
Of whom died 23-1.569
Remaining let January, 1852. 79

It is a general rule, verified by the experience of all quarantities and fever Hospitals, that the ratio of deaths is always greater than in any general Hospital for non-contagious discrete activities are a superior of deaths in this establishment was during the year 12 St per cent on a loave under treatment, which is a favorable result for any furtification of this mears, and the more so for this hospital from the very considerable proportion of patents landed during the year in an advanced and nearly final stage of yellow tover.

tients landed oming the year in an accument and nearly unal stage of yellow lever.

Hard's laisted—Ensymnal Befuge and Regridal—The Com-missioners have stared in their last and former annual reports, that they hold in fee, for the State, an bundred agree in a body, being about one third of Ward's Island, together with appur-funnt water rights and shores and marsh partly evered with water. There lands were purchased from time to time at prices much below the rate at which lands on that island have since sold, and been paid for either from the annual moones or from sold, and here paid for either from the annual moones or from sold, and here paid for either from the annual moones or from founds in hand on mortisate, with which the property is still funds in land on mortisate.

January, 1875, there were in the sources of the Commission of the many buildings erested in the earlier years of the Commission were of wood, and, from the present of circumstances, sight in their construction, some of them are already a good dead decayed. These erected since 185 are chiefly of briek, and well and durably built, and are in perfect order. The hospitals are detached buildings, with a single large ward with its appendance or each story, with windows on both eides, and introductional preferance, but it is budeved on the very best plan for bospital buildings, wherever there is sufficient ground space, and are ansarpasse of nonvenience and comfort, bested having great security against fire, or the communication of any of those disease queries are replaced to the bright and the hospital tart establishm its.

The either buildings, for the reception of aged as chronically diseased poor, for lying in women, for the nurseries, for wash and take house, for randeness for the Superintendence and Physicians, are all good and convenient for their several purposes, and entirely separate from one another.

The whole cost of buildings and improvements on Ward's Island is about \$25.050 c2. Some portion of this sun a spent in the various wooden buildings, which were very needed for the time, has been sunk by the deterioration of these buildings, but the more in portiant works were ce usonically as well as durably consernated, and in the probable that spani accommodation for the objects of such an institution could not now be obtained by a less sum than the whole amount laid out in buildings.

It was stared, in the last amount laid out in buildings, but the more important works were ce usonically as well as durably consernated, and in the last annual report, that the Ward's Island establishment was made, making various changes in the system of government, suggested by the experience of the Commissioners, of by that containing the point of the contendent. By hir the most important of these consisted in the placing th

condition of the Ward's Island establishments for the relief of alien emigrants.

The following summary gives the aggregate results of the whole of these establishments, including both the Hospitals proper, and the Refuge Department.

Number of Invastes in Institution on 1st January, 1856. 1 58.

Number Admitted in Institution during 1856. 5,331.

Number of Births in Institution during 1856. 6.

Number remaining on 31st December, 1826...... 1,376

Total number of days epent in both

done for their comfort and recovery as the want of appropriate buildings will allow, but this deficiency is sectionaly felt. Moreover, there are many cases which cannot be kept at Ward's Island without injury to themselves and others.

The Commission possess an excellent site for such an institution, with a fine stone quarry on the ground, and nothing but their straitened circumstances prevented the erection of such an asylum. Should they be relieved by the Legislature, the work would be commenced at once.

Landing-place for Emigrants Placengers at Gastle Garden.—The establishment at Castle Garden for the architecture landing-place of allen Emigrants, under the authority and direction of the act of April and even exceed the just expectations of the legislature in this wise enactment.

The decisions of the Courte, upon de berste argument and advisement having put an end to the legislobatedes attempted to be interposed to this carabitalment on the part of persons who on various grounds, feared or thought their pecuniary interests affected by this measure, the opposition has not since extended beyond acts of intended from taking advantages which had already been manifested in the short period of five months. The experience of another year has continued all that was then said, and, moreover, the beneficial that was then said, and, moreover, the beneficial number and proportion of recently arrived emigrants requiring all from the formal Jury of the Commission, or applying classwhered to public or private charity.

As to the cetalls of the Commission, or applying classwhered to public or private charity.

As to the cetalls of the Commission of the matchine had all the operations. This will speak for the such diminishment and the operation of the Commission of the private charity.

As to the cetalls of the Commission of applying classwhered to public or private charity.

As to the cetalls of the Commission of the private the difference twhen the format Jury of the Commission of the private charity of the contral speak